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tary condition at all levels, and only a few unbroken specimens were obtained. In size the mortars ranged from about three inches to eighteen inches in diameter, and the pestles have the same relative variation. Hammer stones, rubbing stones, perforated and grooved sinkers were obtained. More than 70 "charm stones" (pear-shaped pendants) were secured showing the usual variety of forms, these specimens being found only in the upper levels of the deposit. Blades and projectile points, well chipped from chert and obsidian, occurred from the top to the bottom of the mound. Of the few tubular steatite pipes recovered, two of the most interesting were found with a painted skeleton. Bone awls and needles occurred more commonly in the upper part of the mound. Among other bone objects were spatula-shaped implements, notched bones, whistles, and a few other forms, also a few bone and shell ornaments.

Mr Nelson concludes that the material culture of the builders of the mound, represented by a broken chain of evidence only, seems to show that the knowledge and dexterity of the people increased as time went on. The first inhabitants possessed roughly made stone implements; they prepared vegetable food; they knew the use of fire; they painted and buried their dead. The last people to dwell on the mound had well made stone implements, a variety of bone tools, and several forms of ornaments of bone and shell which were similar to those of the historic Indians of central California. The paper is well illustrated by half-tone photographs of the mound and of the artifacts and osteological remains, and by well executed maps, ground plans, and vertical sections.

This publication forms a valuable contribution to the archeological literature of California, and can but prove an incentive to more painstaking and thorough work in the shell mounds of America generally. Perhaps no class of archeological remains furnishes a more consecutive record of the people of a given locality than some of our more extensive shellheaps when systematically and carefully explored.

CHARLES C. WILLOUGHBY.

Ethnologica im Auftrage des Vereins zur Förderung des städtischen Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museums für Völkerkunde in Cöln. Herausgegeben von DR. W. FOY, Direktor des Museums. I, Leipzig, 1909. Verlag von Karl W. Hiersemann. 8°, vii, 282 pp.

Ethnologica, which is to be published in yearly numbers as the organ of the Rautenstrauch-Joest Ethnological Museum in Cologne, is devoted to the culture-historical method of observation and treatment of museum material as opposed to mere catalogue-description. The "culture-historical" point

of view both in large and in small things will dominate, with due attention to comparative ethnology of the true scientific kind. The editor is the competent head of the Museum, Dr W. Foy, who furnishes the first article, a well-illustrated historical account of the Museum, its various departments, activities, plans, etc. (pp. 1-70, 19 figs.).

The beginnings of the Museum go back to 1899, but the new building was formally opened in 1906. Its 23,400 specimens in diverse collections make it "the largest ethnological museum in western and southern Germany," while it is also "the most modern ethnological museum in Europe, and at the same time almost the only one existing independently and free from all other collections, unembarrassed by materials of another sort, and capable of being entirely devoted to ethnological necessities." The total cost of land, building, and equipment was 936,000 Mk., which comparatively moderate expenditure was achieved as the result of careful fore-planning and the avoiding of waste in space and useless ornamentation. The geographical region best represented in the museum is the Pacific Ocean (Südsee), Africa coming next. America and Asia are rather unevenly and incompletely represented in comparison with Africa, and particularly the South Sea.

The arrangement of the material is by culture-element, within culture-areas. Among devices in use or contemplated for the increase of popular interest are the phonograph (e. g. for music), kinematograph, stereoscopic apparatus, photographic post-cards, public lectures, etc. The library contains some 2,980 volumes, including periodicals, etc.

The next article is a monograph (pp. 71-184, 65 figs.) by F. Graebner on "The Ethnology of the Santa Cruz Islands," treating of dress and ornament, houses and furniture, utensils, etc., arrangement of villages, economic life, fishing, navigation, trade, work and industry, implements, manufactures, politics, war, weapons, family and social life, religion, play, music and dancing, art, etc., culture-history. The basal culture of this part of Melanesia, according to Graebner, is a comparatively pure totemism, deeply influenced at first by the proto-Polynesian culture, carrying with it, however, elements of the mask and bow culture of Melanesia. More recently are to be noted relations with Micronesia (particularly the Carolines) at the period of the first formation of a specific Micronesian culture. Also long-continued, but much weaker, influences (still effective) from the Polynesian groups proper. Santa Cruz also has been the point of departure for, or has been crossed by, a culture-movement directed westward and reaching with its last outliers perhaps as far as the southern coast of New Guinea.

In his article (pp. 185-222, 22 figs.) on "The History of the Making of Iron, particularly the Bellows," W. Foy argues in favor of the unitary origin of

iron-smelting and the extension of the art from one region of the globe. He also is of opinion that the iron-technic presumes that of other metals as already existing. Of the two independently originating bellows derived from the blowing tube the leather bellows is the older. The earlier origins of this form of bellows may be connected with the smelting of copper and bronze, and therefore he considers the theory of Luschan and others, that the manufacture of iron originated among the African Negroes, untenable. He rejects likewise Ridgeway's Central-European theory. The higher metal-technic, with the higher form of bellows, typical for the iron-technic, had their point of departure, Foy thinks, in Asia Minor, or in the neighboring parts of the Asiatic interior.

The Miscellaneous section consists of brief articles by F. Graebner on "Hammocks from New Guinea" (pp. 223-224, 1 fig.), "Wood-carving from German New Guinea" (pp. 224-225, 1 fig.), "An Animal-shaped Vessel with Cover, from the S. E. Solomon Islands" (pp. 225-226, 1 fig.); and by W. Foy on "Australian Spindles" (pp. 226, 230, 1 fig.), "South African Witch-Dolls" (pp. 231-233, 3 figs.); also articles of a comparative nature by F. Graebner on "Back Ornaments in the South Sea" (pp. 235-239, 3 figs.), and by W. Foy on "Australian Flat Clubs and their Cognates" (pp. 245-262, 18 figs.), "An Ancient Method of Adornment" (pp. 262-266),—treatment of ornamentation of objects by means of seeds, shells, etc., imbedded in resin, etc. The article on the "Nose-Flute" is well documented and considers also certain kinds of mouth-flutes. Oceania and Southern Asia form the characteristic area of the "nose-flute", but it is known also from Africa and even, perhaps, America. F. Graebner has also a note on "A Bow-Shield from New Guinea" (pp. 233-234, 1 fig.). A good index (pp. 266-282, 3 cols. to the page) completes the volume.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

ARNOLD, CHANNING, *and* FROST, FREDERICK J. TABOR. The American Egypt. A record of Travel in Yucatan. New York : Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909. 8°, xiv, 391 pp., ill., map.

BANDELIER, ADOLPH F. The Islands of Titicaca and Koati. New York : Hispanic Society of America, 1910. 8°, xvi, 350 pp., plates, maps.

Contents : The Basin of Lake Titicaca, pp. 1-38. The Islands of Titicaca and Koati, pp. 39-58. The Indians of the Island of Titicaca, pp. 59-162. The Ancient Ruins of the Island of Titicaca, pp. 163-256. The Ruins on the Island of Koati, pp. 257-290. Aboriginal Myths and Traditions Concerning the Island of Titicaca, pp. 291-340. List of Indigenous Plants, pp. 341-342. Index, pp. 343-358.